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The latest reports from Washington make it certain that Cuba will receive consideration by Republicans in the House.

Nobody has succeeded as yet in locating the "horse expert of the United States army," mysteriously referred to by Major Lee, of the British Parliament.

It may be that the Democratic state committee will assemble on Washington's birthday because it is a holiday, but they will not do it because Washington was a Democrat.

No outsider need be alarmed because the coal miners and the mine operators do not get together on a scale. It has always taken days to do it in the past, and days will doubtless do it now.

Senator Frye is said to be impatient because he can see no date for the taking up of his ship subsidy bill. There are several matters of more general importance, indeed, any subject of ordinary importance will take precedence over the ship subsidy bill.

There are a few Republicans in the House who could add to the breadth of their information regarding the purposes of protective tariffs by mastering the details of the arrangements of the Harrison administration by which it secured the valuable trade of Cuba in two years.

The House seems to have tired of the debate on the bill to kill the oleomargarine industry. Even the Southern member who turned from oleomargarine to denounce the effort to retain the representation of the Constitution and to defend the disfranchisement of the colored man seemed unable to add interest to the debate.

Because the Republican sheriff in Kings county, New York, is charged with having put nearly all of his patronage in the hands of a committee to secure nomination and election he has been held before Governor Odell. If the charge is sustained the sheriff will be removed. All of which goes to show that it is not well for Republicans to adopt Tammany tactics.

And still the stress in the iron industry continues, to the great surprise of most people. The production is up to the capacity, and orders not only cover the first half of the present year, but are crowding over into the second half. This is the stress of prosperity—of prosperity at home—since the activity is in the home market. There is even a suggestion of bringing exports from Europe to meet the home demand.

THE REVISION CAUS.

The report comes from Washington that Representative Babcock and his Republican associates who favor his tariff bill will not strive to make it an amendment to the ways and means bill repealing the remainder of the war tax law with the understanding that the matter of tariff revision shall be considered at a House caucus. This lets the speaker and the ways and means committee out of a difficult position and at the same time blasts the hopes of the Democrats who had been counting on Republican division when the ways and means committee tax bill should come up for consideration. With this understanding it may be expected that the Republican minority will consider the matter of tariff revision.

Some time ago, referring to Mr. Babcock's bill, the Journal was unable to see in it anything which promised a scientific revision of the tariff, having the welfare of the American people and of American interests as the basis of operations. When the tariff shall be revised it must be considered as a whole and changes made to harmonize with the changed conditions since the enactment of the Dingley law in 1897. To take the rougher forms of iron and steel and reduce the duty on them, or even to put them on the free list, must be designed either to reduce the price or to make it possible for foreign competitors to sell their surplus in our market. It is very doubtful if such a reduction of duty as Mr. Babcock's bill represents would make farm machinery, building materials and other iron and steel goods cheaper than they now are. Besides, the duty on the simpler forms of iron and steel is not so high on an ad valorem basis as is the duty on the third necessary of life in the line of food, namely, sugar. The duty on sugar is almost 100 per cent. ad valorem. If Mr. Babcock is anxious to relieve the people of a tax that bears upon them all, why does he not suggest a 25 per cent. cut in the duty on sugar? Surely a duty equivalent to 75 per cent. ad valorem ought to be ample protection for an industry of which its friends claim much can be expected. Then, there is the small duty on hides, which

cannot be of advantage to any except the packers, since the hide goes with the animal at so much a pound regardless of the infinitesimal effect of a duty on hides imported. This is one of the features of a protective tariff which make it the object of ridicule and create ill feeling in South America, whose trade we should strive to obtain and whose good will, because of our Monroe doctrine, we should court. Yet a leading South American paper flings it in our face that with all of our professions of good will the United States is the only country that imposes a duty on South American hides.

The Journal belongs to that great body of Republicans who believe in an intelligent revision of the tariff. If not so demonstrative, they doubtless constitute a large majority of the country. They are not free-traders or what may be called revenue reformers; but they have no faith, nor has the Journal, in the Babcock method of picking out one industry which has done as much as any other to give the country its present prosperity and reducing duties without considering the effect, simply because a considerable portion of the iron and steel made in the country is turned out by a billion-dollar corporation. Furthermore, there is no reason to believe that any committee of Congress will be able, even if it had the capacity, to go through the tariff and revise it upon any systematic plan. It would be far better to submit the tariff to a commission to revise it and report to the next Congress. It seems, therefore, that instead of the caucus taking action on Mr. Babcock's bill it should decide to submit the matter of revision to a board of experts. By so doing it would not only act wisely, but put the party in a position in which it would need no defense.

AN INADEQUATE DEFENSE.

If no better defense can be made of the Southern policy of disfranchising colored voters than that set up by Representative Talbert, of South Carolina, the defendants had better confess judgment at once. It was quite fitting that Mr. Talbert should attempt the defense. He represents the district in South Carolina containing Edgefield county, which used to be headquarters of KKK and Red Shirts, and where many negroes have been killed for fun. According to the census of 1900 the four counties comprising his district contain males of voting age as follows: Aiken county, 4,190 white and 4,507 colored; Barnwell county, 2,478 white and 4,967 colored; Edgefield county, 1,900 white and 3,380 colored; Hampton county, 1,855 white and 2,928 colored—a total of 10,223 white voters and 15,771 colored. In 1896 the Republican candidate for Congress received 635 votes; in 1898 he received 122 votes; in 1900 he received 126 votes. In 1896 Mr. Talbert received 7,999 votes; in 1898 he received 4,013 votes, and in 1900 he received 6,712. Comparison of the number of male persons of voting age and the number of votes cast for the respective candidates tells the whole story. It was hardly necessary for Mr. Talbert to advertise the fact that he has owned his successive elections for years past to the practical disfranchisement of the Republican voters in his district. When he was first elected to Congress he was superintendent of the South Carolina Penitentiary; in some of the Northern States men have had to serve time as convicts for far less flagrant election frauds than those to which he has owed his seat in Congress ever since his first election.

Mr. Talbert's defense of the disfranchising policy of South Carolina and other Southern States consisted in showing up the former anti-negro policy of Indiana, as if that had any bearing on the bill to reform the basis of representation introduced by Mr. Crumpacker. Following out this foolish idea, Mr. Talbert quoted the old anti-negro laws in force in this State under the Constitution of 1816 and under that of 1852 until they were repealed. Those laws were indeed proscriptive and inhuman, as was the spirit of the age in which they were enacted, but they were wiped off the statute book long ago and belong now to ancient history. At present there is not a word in the Constitution or in any law of Indiana discriminating between white and colored citizens, and there has not been for a generation past. Although the party which Mr. Talbert represents fought the adoption of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution as long and as hard as possible, and delayed their ratification somewhat, they were finally adopted, and no attempt has been made to abrogate or nullify them. Instead of quoting from the Indiana Constitution of 1816 and from laws repealed thirty or forty years ago Mr. Talbert should have addressed himself to present conditions. The question is not what Indiana or South Carolina did before the war or in the early part of the century, but what they are doing now. Mr. Crumpacker should not waste any time replying to Mr. Talbert's silly attack on the ancient and obsolete legislation of Indiana. He needs no help up in the Constitution of the United States with its plain provision regarding representation in Congress to be based on the voting population, and say, "There it stands; it speaks for itself." If necessary, he can also hold up the present Constitution and laws of this State and let them speak for themselves that they do not disfranchise a large body of voters while still demanding that they be counted in the basis of representation in Congress. That is the point to which defenders of the Southern disfranchising policy should address themselves, and not to quoting obsolete laws of past generations.

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GIVING AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.

In the brief passage in the Senate between Senator Foraker and some of the Philippine sympathizers the Ohio senator showed that he is a bad man to tackle in that sort of debate. When Senator Tillman interrupted him to denounce the so-called secession laws in the Philippines, Mr. Foraker remarked that it ought to be in order to inquire of the senator from South Carolina on which side of the struggle in the Philippines his sympathies were. Thus prodded Mr. Tillman declared that his sympathies were with the Philippines, and Mr. Foraker retorted: "Undoubtedly they are, and such a flat-footed and unqualified declaration as the senator has made would render the Revised Statutes applicable to him if he were not protected by his position as a senator." The provisions of the statutes referred to were enacted in 1790 and are still in force. They define treason, rebellion, sedition, conspiracy against the government, and prescribe penalties therefor. They declare guilty of treason "every person owing allegiance to the United States who adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere." Another section declares guilty of rebellion or insurrection against the United States any person who gives aid or comfort to such rebellion or insurrection. The open expression of sympathy with persons in armed rebellion against the United States may fairly be construed as giving them comfort. The insurrection in the Philippines is no longer dangerous, but in openly declaring his sympathy with the insurgents the South Carolina senator virtually became a sharer in their crime.

Then Senator Hoar reminded Mr. Foraker that Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, when a member of Congress during the Mexican war, had said during a debate that if he were a Mexican he would welcome the Americans with blood and bayonets, and wanted to know if the people of Ohio did not remember the name and memory of Corwin. Mr. Foraker replied that they did, "but in that great emergency they realized that Mr. Corwin made a profound mistake." He might have added that Mr. Corwin's un-American speech caused his retirement from politics at the expiration of his first term in the Senate, and he was not heard of again for many years. He never did live down the speech, nor will those who are now expressing sympathy with Filipino insurgents ever be forgiven by the people for giving moral aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. The bill recently reported by the judiciary committee of the House defining and punishing anarchism imposes a heavy penalty on any person who advocates or advises the killing or assaulting of any government official. The Filipino insurgents would do that if they had a chance, and from a moral point of view those who express sympathy with them advocate and advise that very thing.

Most persons will probably be surprised to learn that the copper product of the United States exceeds in value that of either gold or silver, yet such is the fact. The report of the United States Geological Survey on the "Mineral Resources of the United States" shows that the gold product of 1900 was worth \$3,000,000, the silver product \$3,000,000, while the value of the copper product was \$38,000,000. More surprising still is the statement that the value of building stone taken out during the year exceeded that of silver, \$48,000,000 against \$3,000,000, while that of clay products was \$22,000,000 greater than that of gold, being \$6,000,000. If there are any surviving worshippers of the silver fetish they will probably be disgusted to learn from the report that "two-thirds of the output of silver in the United States is obtained as a by-product from mines which would be operated no matter what the price of silver might be."

The retirement of Rear Admiral Sampson for age will be accompanied by sincere regret that the event finds him in seriously impaired if not permanently shattered health. He will be sixty-two years old tomorrow and has been in service in the navy since he graduated at the Naval Academy at the head of his class in 1861. His service covered a wide range and was of great value to the country before the war with Spain began. Without reference to the merits of the Sampson-Schley controversy, it may be remarked that Admiral Sampson had nothing to do with bringing it on or keeping it up, and that his conduct in all circumstances has been that of a high-minded, honorable gentleman.

Two of the most prominent Democratic editors in the State spoke at the Democratic editors' banquet Thursday night—Mr. Ball, of the Terre Haute Gazette, and Mr. Stoll, of the South Bend Times. Mr. Ball must have surprised and pained his associates when he declared in favor of Mr. Bryan for 1904, as in 1896 he followed

the silver leader afar off. Then came Mr. Stoll, and in effect he was against Mr. Ball in that he wanted to stop grave digging, while Mr. Ball would continue it.

THE HUMORISTS.

The Rewards.

Brooklyn Life.

Kingsley—You've been to these literary clubs and metaphysical societies for two or three years now, and what does your culture amount to?

Mrs. Kingsley—Don't I know everybody?

A Correction.

Chicago Tribune.

Neighbor—The baby suffers from sleeplessness, does it?

Mr. Jeroloman (haggard and hollow-eyed)—I didn't say it suffered. It seems to enjoy it. I'm the one that suffers.

A Blow at Pliner.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I tell you we owe a debt of gratitude to the world's wicked women."

"Excuse me. In what way?"

"How could we have a modern dramatic author do business without them?"

High-Prized Poem.

Philadelphia Record.

"I wish where a fellow is going to pay \$50 for a poem."

"What?"

"Yes; he cut it out of a paper in the Congressional Library, and that is what they find him."

She Waited.

New York Telegraph.

"They were speaking of new women."

"If a girl proposed to you," she said, "you wouldn't dare refuse her."

"If a girl had the nerve and determination to make a proposal," he replied, "I wouldn't dare marry her."

In view of the circumstances she decided to wait for him to speak first.

June 17, 2050.

Baltimore News.

"Yes," said the eminent merchant, as he swallowed a tabloid breakfast, "our ancestors were an improvident set."

"They certainly were," assented the other, gulping down a pill containing two fried eggs and a cup of coffee. "Why, Ruggins' 'Customs of the Ancients' says that during the period of the great busy merchant frequently spent ten minutes in eating one meal."

TO DISCOURAGE POKER.

One State College Has Frowned Upon the Festive Game.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

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